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KRÜGER, FRITZ-KONRAD. *Government and Politics of the German Empire*. Pp. xi, 340. Price, \$1.20. New York: World Book Company, 1915.

This handbook, the first in its series, is an excellent product of the book-making art, both as to authorship and craftsmanship.

As this work covers much the same field as *The German Empire* by Howard and as the order of chapters is strikingly similar, it may be profitable to compare the two works. Of course the handbook is much the smaller. Howard restricts himself to strictly legal and institutional questions; Krüger reaches into topics which give color and action to his story, such as the physical basis of the German Empire, the present-day methods of transportation and communication, the parliamentary history of the country, Germany's foreign policy since 1871, and the colonial dependencies. Howard gives a closely integrated and impartial treatise upon Germany, but Krüger gives a somewhat scrappy and frankly pro-German account of the country which he calls "Prussia-Germany" (p. 157), which he declares "now demands a place in the sun" and the diplomacy of which "cannot restrict itself for the future to defense."

Though Dr. Krüger excuses the aggressions of Prussia by appeal to the precedent of the colonists in the United States expelling the Indians by force from their territory, a pitiable argument since the Indians were but small bands of savages in a practically vacant continent, yet in general he puts a proper scientific restraint upon himself. For example, he considers that the Germans are too pronouncedly conservative (p. 11), that the Emperor is dangerously impulsive (p. 92), and that the bureaucratic administration of the colonies was till "Dernburg cleansed the Augean Stables" scandalous, and the progress since has been slow with many bad mistakes (pp. 267, 8).

Minor inaccuracies and omissions may be noted. The term "delegates" is used for delegations (p. 67). No mention is made of the secrecy of the meetings of the Bundesrat. The reader is mystified by the explanation of the responsibility of the Chancellor (p. 78), whereas the explanations of Lowell and Ogg are lucid and satisfactory. The main objection of the reviewer is that Dr. Krüger has conceived of the German government as a finality which is to be defended rather than as a stage in evolution which is simply to be explained, and that he advocates militarism for Germany and its policy of aggression with no recognition of the principle of nationality, or of consent of the governed, or of the sacredness of treaty obligations, or of the possibility of international confederation.

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MACY, JESSE and GANNAWAY, JOHN W. *Comparative Free Government*. Pp. xviii, 754. Price, \$2.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1915.

This book is a distinct contribution to the study of comparative government in that it brings within the compass of seven hundred pages an attractive presentation not only of our own government but of the leading democracies of the world. Nearly four-sevenths of the space is devoted to the United States and the balance is given to foreign states. For those students whose special courses place severe limitations upon their power of election this text-book may be regarded as

a very successful solution of the problem of combining the study of our government with foreign governments in a single year. Furthermore, as an initial course in Political Science the comparison of the presidential system with the parliamentary system may prove illuminating to many students.

The emphasis being laid upon free government, a meager allotment of twenty-two pages is given to the delineation of the institutions of the German Empire. Yet as democracies must acquire the art of effective administration to justify their form of government and even to perpetuate it, the lessons of German administration and university coöperation might well have larger recognition. The authors round out their survey of free government by devoting thirty-three pages to South America, a happily conceived concession to the progress of the A. B. C. states and our rising interest in Latin America.

Our authors are to be commended for cutting short their theoretical discussion of the puzzling question of sovereignty. Better had they cut the question out entirely, unless they abandoned the "made in Germany" doctrine of indivisible sovereignty and accepted the theory of the American and Swiss constitutions that sovereignty is divisible and is actually divided. The Swiss Constitution says "the Cantons are sovereign so far as their sovereignty is not limited by the Federal Constitution." Our Federal Constitution as interpreted by the courts is identical in this respect with the Swiss, though the document itself does not employ the term. Darwin P. Kingsley says that "unconditioned sovereignty was the fundamental error in the civilization of 1914." General Caranza seems to be obsessed by the same mad notion which the Political Scientists have taught him. Is it not truer to facts and ideals to say that sovereignty is divisible and that a state may attain power and prestige by surrender of part of its sovereignty to the sisterhood of states? This applies to our commonwealths in relation to the union and it applies to our nation in relation to a proposed international union.

The book under review is distinctly readable and evidences the authors' splendid grasp of the subject matter. The book ought to win a useful place in the teaching of comparative government.

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TAFT, WM. HOWARD. *The Presidency: Its Duties, Its Powers, Its Opportunities and Its Limitations.* Pp. v, 145. Price, \$1.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916.

TAFT, WM. HOWARD. *Our Chief Magistrate and His Powers.* Pp. 165. Price, \$1.50. New York: Columbia University Press, 1916.

The first of these two volumes on the presidency by former-President Taft consists of three lectures delivered at the University of Virginia in 1915; the second, of a series of six lectures given at Columbia University one year later. Both volumes cover, therefore, the same ground and follow a similar arrangement and treatment, in some cases the phraseology of considerable portions being identical. After a general introduction dealing with the distribution of governmental powers and the place of the executive in our constitutional system, the powers of